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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers Discontinued.—The publication of a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed in his name or another's, or from a place, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the Postmaster may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG EXECUTIONS.

Hanging of Moody and Rosentine.

The Usual Forgiving and Blissful State of Mind.

HARRISBURG, July 9.—Louis Rosentine and John Moody were hanged in the jail yard here to-day for the murder, in November, 1873, of Abram Behm, an old farmer of Dauphin county. About two hundred persons witnessed the execution. At eleven A. M. a lunch was served to the condemned men, of which they partook with a relish. Rosentine made the remark that it was their last meal on earth, and he hoped their next would be in Heaven. At 12:25 o'clock the prisoners were brought into the jail yard, accompanied by the clergy and Moody's wife and father. Moody and Rosentine ascended the scaffold with very firm steps. A hymn was sung, the prisoners joining with great animation. At 12:40 P. M., the spiritual exercises being concluded, Rosentine made a short address. He hoped every man would forgive him as he knew God had forgiven him. He hoped to meet Ahram all in Heaven. He said, "I bless all who pray for me. I hope to meet you all again. I thank God I can die now. I have done wrong and am sorry for it. I have no hard feelings against any one. I murdered Abram Behm. I bid you all good bye. May God have mercy on my soul. Amen." Moody then made a long speech, but it was very incoherent. The substance of it was that he was along with Rosentine and deserved to die. He hoped for forgiveness. He thanked his attendants for their kind treatment. He prayed God to bless all his friends. He hoped to meet his mother in Heaven. White bags being placed over their heads and their hands and feet pinioned, at 12:50 o'clock the drop fell with a loud thud. Rosentine died almost instantly, no movement being noticeable, with the exception of a slight heaving of the chest. Moody struggled considerably for three or four minutes. After hanging about thirty minutes' life was pronounced extinct.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1874.

THE "REFORM" MAYOR—GOVERNOR DIX CONSIDERING HIS CASE—THE APPOINTMENT OF MATSELL AND VOORHIS.

In accordance with a previous arrangement, Governor DIX gave an audience at his residence on Long Island yesterday to the representatives of the Tammany Hall Council of Political Reform and the citizens generally, who left this city the day before, to ask for the removal of Mayor Havemeyer, owing to what is called his illegal and immoral act in reappointing Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, the convicted Police Commissioners, thus, in the language of the Aldermen's resolutions, assuming the role of an vindicator of the victims of the Criminal Court. A representative of the Council of Political Reform, said that Havemeyer was elected to represent genuine reform, and weed and won the nomination for Mayor as its avowed representative. True reform being disgraced, it became necessary to insist that he who can flagrantly prove treacherous to the standard of reformatory government, should himself be condemned. The Governor seemed deeply interested, and said very emphatically that the subject should have his immediate attention, and that he would act promptly. While one of the speakers was making an argument, a dispatch was received announcing that Voorhis and Matsell had been appointed Police Commissioners in place of Gardner & Charlick, resigned. While the dispatch was being read, the Governor looked and smiled, and then he gasped, "Matsell! Good gracious!"

Oliver Charlick says the Mayor has made a demand upon Police Commissioner Dispecker for his resignation, under promise made at the time of his appointment, that if any trouble arose he would resign his commission at five days' notice at any time it might be demanded. Charlick says also that Dispecker is not the kind of a man to resign, but that the Mayor has enough against him to remove him for cause at any time. Dispecker's supposed offense is that he prevented a re-election of Gardner to the Presidency of the Police Board. The friends of the Mayor say he presents a very dejected appearance; that his round cheeks are sunken, but that he yet maintains the savage, defiant look. It seems that Hugh Gardner is not an Excise Commissioner. Both he and the Mayor realized yesterday that the Mayor has not absolute power of appointment, and the members of the Board of Aldermen say they will confirm him when his hair grows gray.

DEMOLITION OF THE NATHAN MANSION—TRACES OF THE MURDER.

Yesterday the workmen engaged in demolishing the Nathan mansion, on Twenty-third street, discovered a night shirt, covered with blood, secreted behind the dumb-waiter. It was taken to the Police Central office this morning, having been claimed by the police authorities. The name of Nathan can be distinguished underneath the collar, though covered with a large blotch of blood. Many persons visited the scene of the discovery during the day, expecting, doubtless, that other evidences of crime would be brought to light, but so far they have been disappointed.

REORGANIZATION OF POLICE BOARD.

At a meeting of the Police Board to-day, Commissioner Matsell was elected President and Commissioner Duryee Treasurer, thus removing the deadlock.

CASUALTIES.

Asleep on the Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

XENIA, O., July 9, 1874.

A man named Conklin was run over by the night express last night and instantly killed. It is supposed that he was asleep on the track. The body was terribly mangled. He leaves four children, the mother being also dead.

Accident on Buffalo River—Three Persons Drowned.

BUFFALO, July 9.—The tug Golden City ran down a scow at the mouth of the Buffalo river, last night. A blind man named Joshua E. Sheldon, his wife and son were drowned.

Boiler Explosion—Fatal Injury.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 9.—The boiler in the Eagle Iron works exploded at four o'clock this afternoon. William Fisher, the engineer, was badly scalded, and will probably die from his injuries.

Seven Boys Struck by Lightning—One Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.—Seven boys were struck by lightning during a severe thunder and rain storm this afternoon, at the entrance gate of the Trotting Park. One of them, a lad of ten years, named Johnny Shay, was killed outright. The others are severely injured, but will recover. The boys were climbing the fence at the time, immediately under the telegraph wires connecting with the park.

Shipwrecked on King's Island, Australia—Seventy-nine Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The Sydney *Herald* of June 5th gives the particulars of the loss of the iron clipper ship, British Admiral, on the west side of King's Island. Out of the eighty-eight persons, only nine survived to tell the tale of the awful disaster. The British Admiral is the eighteenth vessel wrecked on King's Island since 1840, and over eight hundred persons have perished on the shores. The captain and principal officers of the ship were lost.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Supreme Court of Texas has decided against the International Railroad.

The British steamer Tartar, from Sydney, arrived at San Francisco Wednesday night.

Base Ball—At Boston, Bostons 14, Atlantics 0. At New York, Philadelphias 6, Mutuals 5.

Bowdoin College has conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Hon. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati.

The damage to Lock 21 of the Welland Canal, at St. Catharines, has been repaired and navigation resumed.

The Brown College Freshman crew has been admitted to the Freshman race at Saratoga on the 15th inst., the Yale and Princeton crews consenting.

The death of Tracy B. Johnson, one of the oldest members of the Chicago Board of Trade, was announced to the board yesterday, and appropriate resolutions of respect to his memory were passed.

Says Don Piatt's paper: "The number of fires, extremely hot weather, and Fourth of July in the past week gave a prescience of the hereafter seldom accorded to sinners nowadays." Let us hope he may heed the warning.

THE LATE BISHOP WHELAN.

The Remains Conveyed from Baltimore to Wheeling---Imposing Procession---Distinguished Clergy to Conduct Funeral Services To-day.

WHEELING, July 9.—The remains of Right Reverend Bishop Whelan, of this diocese, who died in Baltimore on Tuesday last, arrived in this city at 9:30 this morning, by a special train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The remains were escorted from the train to the Cathedral by the largest procession ever witnessed in this city. All the Catholic societies participated in the procession, with hundreds of ladies and children. The streets were thronged by those witnessing the sad spectacle. Bishops Woods, of Philadelphia, Gibbons, of Richmond, Purcell, of Cincinnati, Rosecrans, of Columbus, Shanahan, of Scranton, O'Hara, of Harrisburg, and other dignitaries of the Church, are present to participate in the funeral services to-morrow. The body is lying in state at the Cathedral. A great number of houses are draped in mourning.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Movement to Import Laborers---A Palace for the King---Local Option Agitation---Ominous Signs Noticeable in the Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The steamer Tartar brings Honolulu dates to June 27. The Legislative Assembly had voted fifty thousand dollars for the encouragement of agriculture and the importation of laborers. The King advises a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Petitions for such treaty had been presented to this assembly with the King's indorsement. The Assembly has voted fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of a palace for the King. He asked for fifty thousand. The correspondent of the *Gazette* calls attention to the melancholy fact that several members of the National Assembly had been seen in public helplessly intoxicated. The local option question, it is said, will be the next important subject engaging the attention of the people and Legislature for months to come.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of a Pittsburgh Barber at Youngstown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 9, 1874.

John West a German barber from Pittsburgh, came here two or three days ago with the intention, as he stated, of opening a shop in this place. Yesterday he called for a room at the Tod House and went to it. This morning he was found dead in bed, having shot himself through the breast. In a letter found on the stand near the bed, directed to the president of the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, he states that he had become involved in a lawsuit and was obliged to leave the State, and that this, together with domestic troubles, had prompted him to end his life.

An Expensive Friendship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., July 9, 1874.

Last night Joseph Stiner was robbed of five hundred dollars, sixty dollars of it in gold. He has had for a room-mate a man named James McEntire, with whom he slept last night. On waking this morning, he found his friend McEntire and his money gone.

Later of the Wisconsin Wife Killer.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A later dispatch from Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin, gives further particulars of the murder of his wife by Thos. Loftus, at Gravesville, Calumet county, yesterday afternoon. Loftus crept into the house and dealt his wife a blow with a hammer while she was standing over a washtub doing the week's washing. She fell, and he then crushed her skull in with an ax, and dragged the body under the house. To make certain of his work he returned, got the ax, and nearly severed the head from the trunk. The body was soon after found by a woman's little six-year-old child. Loftus was arrested in a saloon quite drunk, and he confessed the crime. In an interview with the editor of the Fon Du Lac *Commonwealth*, he said he had deliberately planned to kill her.

Peculiarities of Base Ball at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—During a game of base ball in the suburbs last evening, a negro man, who was in the way of Peter Meath, the catcher, was ordered out of the way, to which he responded with an oath, and drawing a pistol fired at Meath, who ran to his coat and getting a pistol returned the fire. Some half dozen shots were fired in the melee that ensued, the negro firing at other members of the club. Finally he was shot in the back and then beaten terribly.

Highway Robbery in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Jackson Harrison, who arrived from Ashland county late last evening, was robbed of four thousand dollars by a party of five men who attacked him after leaving the street car, near East Cleveland. The highwaymen, who are supposed to have been aware that he had considerable money about his person, after securing their booty, gagged and tied Harrison to a tree, where he was found early this morning.

Dead Body Found in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The dead body of a man was discovered to-day in the sink attached to the house of the Superintendent of Patterson Park. Upon being taken out and examined, it was identified as the body of F. C. Hall, an employee of the Home Sewing Machine Company in this city. About a week ago a suit of clothes was found in the music stand at Patterson Park, and papers found in the pockets showed them to be the clothing of Hall, since which time he has been missing. The body found to-day was entirely nude and much decomposed. An investigation of the case will be held to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 9, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29.96	76	N. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.95	81	S. W.	Fair.
Davenport	29.83	78	N. W.	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.83	78	S.	Threat'ng
Indianapolis	29.80	75	S.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.80	80		Fair.
Leavenworth	29.82	76	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	29.80	81		Cloudy.
Memphis	29.92	76	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville	29.87	85	S.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.87	73		Fair.
Pittsburgh	29.84	78	S. W.	Threat'ng
Shreveport	29.94	79	E.	Threat'ng
St. Louis	29.91	74	W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.02	75	W.	Light rain.

The Indianapolis Races.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.—The 2:40 race, five heats of which were trotted yesterday, Lottie having two and Little Alfred the other, was finished this forenoon, Lottie selling in the pools as favorite at thirty dollars to twenty dollars. At 11 o'clock a start was made, Bob Hunter getting the best of the send off and maintaining his advantage the full mile, winning by half a length, Russell second, Little Sam third. But the judges fully distanced Russell for running, which decision was unqualifiedly condemned by every man on the ground outside the judges stand. For the second heat a splendid start was had. Hunter trotted for the first quarter, but near the half mile pole left his feet and Little Sam went to the front, maintaining his position to the home stretch, when Little Alfred pressed him to a break, and he galloped all the way home, Alfred winning the heat in 2:38, Hunter second, Sam ruled off for not winning one heat in five. Hunter and Lottie ran much more in this heat than did Russell in the first. In the third heat Lottie took the pole. At the first turn she immediately broke up, the other two following suit. Hunter and Alfred breaking at the quarter, Lottie kept trotting till past the half mile pole, when she left her feet and ran three hundred yards, the two others also making short skips; but entering the home stretch the three caught the wind came home square, Lottie leading, Hunter second, the latter being awarded the heat on account of Lottie's running. The fourth heat was won by Hunter, although Lottie came in ahead. The latter was distanced for running. Hunter received first money, Alfred second.

SUMMARY.

Purse $1,200; for horses that never beat 2:40—$600 to first, $350 to second, $250 to third.

Bob Hunter—5, 5, 4, 1, 2, 1, 1.
Little Alfred—2, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 2.
Lottie—1, 1, 3, 4, 3, 3, distanced.
Little Sam—3, 3, 2, 2, distanced.
Russell—4, 4, 5, distanced.
Time—2:39, 2:38½, 2:37½, 2:38¼, 2:38, 2:41, 2:39.

At two P. M. the bell rang for the horses in the 2:26 class, but before any of the trotters appeared on the track a violent wind and rain storm came up. The rain poured down for two hours, and the track looked more like a river than a race course. Consequently the third trot programmed for to-day was postponed to Saturday, to-morrow. Goldsmith Maid, Fullerton and Red Cloud will trot together for $5,500.

Arrival of the Faraday at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 9.—The cable ship Faraday arrived here this afternoon all right, having been detained several days by fogs. The Ambassador is expected to return here immediately, when the cable will be laid forthwith.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION.

What is Done with Notes Forwarded to the Treasury.

About Nine Millions of the Five Per Cent. Fund Sent In.

The New Loan to be Open to All Comers.

THE SYNDICATE STORY CORRECTED.

Reduction of Salaries of Treasury Clerks.

Bill for Relief of Savings Institutions Approved by the President.

Latest Information of the Gathering Indian Enemies.

Relief Asked for the Minnesota Sufferers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1874.

Redemption of National Bank Notes.

Mr. Graves, Superintendent of the National Bank Redemption Agency in the Treasury, gives the following important information in addition to that communicated in circular Number 41. Under that portion of section third requiring every association to keep on deposit in the Treasury of the United States in lawful money, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation for the redemption of such circulation, any person is permitted to send bank notes, assorted or unassorted, and of any national bank whatever, to be sent in packages by Adams Express under government contracts, in sums of one thousand dollars, or a multiple thereof, for which returns will be made in new legal tender notes. Under the contract the expenses of expressage and for assorting the notes will be charged to the banks by which the notes were issued, not by those which deposited in proportion to the circulation redeemed. The notes fit for circulation, it is found, constitute a very small fraction of the total received—thus far about one-tenth. These notes, after assortment, will be returned to the banks which issued them. Those unfit for circulation will be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, who will furnish new notes, the banks being required to make good the amount charged to the five per cent. and for the redemption of their notes. The redemption of National bank notes is now free as legal tenders, except that they must be sent in larger sums. The Superintendent states that under the five per cent. fund of the new bill, the redemption agency is to do duty, in receipt, or in process of collection, of about nine millions. The larger portion comes in legal tenders, and the balance in drafts on New York, Philadelphia and Boston, payable in legal tender notes.

Reduction of Salaries.

A number of Treasury clerks had their salaries reduced to-day, in order to meet the demands of the late act of Congress, requiring a more economical administration of the Departments. Both the unnecessary dismissals of last week it was found necessary to send many clerks from the higher to the lower grades. Hence there were a large number of reductions, to the great disgust, of course, of all who had their monthly pay thus reduced.

Placing the Five Per Cent. Loan.

It is understood, upon good authority, that there is no truth in the story that a new syndicate is to be formed to place the new loan. A delegation of brokers from New York and elsewhere have protested against a continuation of Mr. Boutwell's system of organizing syndicates. The more effectual mode, they believe, will be to allow independent action open to all traders, for the syndicate is a close corporation. None of the heavy bankers and dealers in the country were excluded under the Boutwell system. There is about one hundred and seventy-five millions of the loan yet to be placed.

Tax on Savings Banks.

It seems still to be asserted that the bill designed to relieve savings banks from the tax upon their undistributed surplus earnings has not become a law, because it has not been approved by the President. This is an error. On July 24 Commissioner Douglass was informed by the State Department that the bill had not passed. Not being satisfied, he made further inquiry, and found that it had been approved. It was a bill for the relief of savings institutions having no capital stock, and doing business solely for the benefit of depositors, and provided that no further internal revenue tax shall be collected from said banks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1874.

SUFFERING IN MINNESOTA—GOVERNOR DAVIS APPLIES FOR SUBSISTENCE FROM WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following was received at the War Department to-day:

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 8.

Secretary of War, Washington:

A terrible calamity has befallen the people of several counties in the northwestern part of this State. The locusts have devoured every kind of crop, and left the country for miles perfectly bare. They did the same thing last year in the same area. Many thousands are now suffering for food, and I am using every public and private source that I can lawfully command to send immediate supplies of food. This State is entitled to two years' quota of arms, estimated at eight thousand one hundred and sixty dollars. I respectfully request that the Subsistence Department be ordered to turn over to me, in lieu of these arms, a quantity equivalent in value of rations, or such parts of ration as I may request. I should not make this request but for the gravest reasons, and to prevent imminent starvation. I have used every resource which the State has given. I earnestly hope that obstacles of form will not be allowed to interfere. Please advise me by telegraph.

(Signed,) O. K. DAVIS, Governor.

Chief Clerk Crosby forwarded the telegram to Secretary Belknap, at New London, with the endorsement: "There appears to be no authority of law for diverting an appropriation from its proper source, even in cases of emergency."

INDIAN NEWS—CONFIRMATION OF THE SIOUX FIGHT—GATHERING OF HOSTILE BANDS.

The War Department has received dispatches from Lone Tree, Nebraska, confirming the press accounts of the battle with the Sioux, about ninety miles from Camp Brown, in which fifty Indians were killed and wounded. Lieut. Young is reported dangerously wounded. Capt Jos. Bush, commanding the military station at the Lower Brule agency, Dakota, writes that the Indians there are in a warlike mood, and that nothing but a good show of force will prevent a serious outbreak. Captain Carlisle Boyd, commanding at Cheyenne agency, reports that the supply of rations for the Indians is about exhausted, and says that should the issue of rations, especially of beef, be much stopped for any lengthened period, it will lead to serious depredations, if not actual warfare on the part of the Indians. Col. John E. Smith, of the 14th infantry, commanding the Sioux expedition, under date "Camp Robinson, Neb., June 22," writes as follows:

"Indians arriving from the North yesterday report large war parties, estimated at from four to six hundred Indians, divided into four parties, one for this vicinity, one to the old Red Cloud Agency (with the intention of crossing the North Platte), one to Laramie and one to Fetterman. These two last probably intend to cross between the two posts. No one party reported as intending to go to Sweetwater. Of course this is an Indian report, and must be considered accordingly."

General Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Platte, in forwarding the dispatch, says: "The Department Commander has been notified of the movement of these Indians, and steps have been taken to intercept them."

BONDSMEN FOR FREEDMEN'S BANK COMMISSIONERS.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has approved the bond filed by the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings Bank to-day. The bondsmen are Jacob Tome, of Maryland; B. H. Warner, James Wormley and William J. Murtagh, of this city, and Mr. Whipper, of Philadelphia. The total amount of the bonds is one hundred thousand dollars, and each one of the bondsmen is liable for that sum.

TEN ADDITIONAL MAIL CARRIERS FOR PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI.

The acting Postmaster General to-day issued an order authorizing the Postmaster at Pittsburgh to employ ten additional carriers at six hundred dollars per annum, in order to extend the free delivery system to Temperanceville, Ormsby and Buchanan, the postoffices at which places are by this order to be discontinued on September 1st. A similar order will be issued to-morrow for discontinue postoffices at Cumminsville, South Pendleton and Columbia, Ohio, and extend the jurisdiction of the Cincinnati Postoffice over those places and authorize the Cincinnati Postmaster to employ ten additional carriers, at six hundred dollars each per annum, for the purpose of establishing a system of free delivery for them.

DECISION UNDER THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

It has been decided at the Interior Department that after a homesteader has completed a term of five years, a further residence is not required to entitle him to a patent: also that a residence in a double house built on the dividing line between adjoining homesteads is a residence in compliance with the law.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

MACMAHON'S MESSAGE—HE INSISTS UPON THE POWERS CONFERRED UPON HIM BY THE ASSEMBLY—ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC POWERS DEMANDED—MOTION TO DISSOLVE THE ASSEMBLY REJECTED AND SUBSEQUENTLY REFERRED.

VERSAILLES, July 9.—In the Assembly to-day, the message of President MacMahon, of which notice was given yesterday, was presented and read by General De Cissy, Minister of War, as follows:

"When you, for the law of November 20th last, delivered the executive power into my hands for seven years, you intended to afford to the public interests that security which previous institutions are powerless to give. That vote conferred upon me great duties, for the fulfilment of which I am accountable to France, and from which I can by no means be permitted to withdraw. It also conferred rights which I shall never exercise except for the good of the country. Your confidence rendered my powers irrevocable for a fixed term. In forestalling votes on constitutional bills. In according them, you yourselves enchained your sovereignty. I shall employ the means with which I am armed by the laws to defend my power. This course, I am convinced, is in accordance with the expectation and will of the Assembly which, when it placed me at the head of the government, intended to create a strong, stable and respected power. But the law of November 20th must be completed. The Assembly cannot meditate tearing up its engagements. Let it permit me to pressingly remind it of the claims for the fulfilment of that engagement. The country demands an organization of public powers, and questions which were reserved until to be settled. Further delays will depress trade and hamper the prosperity of the country. I hope the Assembly will not fail to patriotically fulfill its obligations. I adjure it, in the name of the highest interests of the country, to deliberate without delay upon questions which must no longer remain in suspense. The Assembly and government are jointly responsible. I am desirous of accomplishing all my duties, and my most imperitive duty is to insure to the country defined institutions, security and calm. I have instructed the Constitutional Committee concerning the points upon which I believe it essential to insist."

At the conclusion of the message, M. Raoul Duval, a Bonapartist, said the Assembly was powerless to constitute a definitive government, and moved that it dissolve after having voted upon the financial bills, the bill on military organization and the one providing for a general election on October 25th. He demanded that his motion be declared "urgent."

The demand for "urgency" was supported by the Left and the Bonapartists, but was rejected by a large majority. The Left Center voted with the majority, thinking that MacMahon's message increased the chances for the success of Count de Chambord's plan. The motion was afterwards referred to the Committee on Parliamentary Initiative, in which the Left predominates. A favorable and speedy report upon it is therefore certain.

The Committee of Thirty has approved the bill favoring a personal Septennate, and debate upon it will probably occur within a few days.

ROUHER AND OTHER BONAPARTISTS.

PARIS, July 9.—The report that application had been made to the Assembly for permission to prosecute M. Rouher, is confirmed. It is asserted that two other deputies are equally compromised. The estimation in the proceedings of the Central Bonapartist Committee is still proceeding.

SAN FRANCISCO JOURNALS,

containing articles written by Rochefort, have been seized in the postoffice.

England.

LINCOLN TOWER—A MEMORIAL OF AMERICAN EMANCIPATION—MINISTER SCHENCK LAYS THE CORNER STONE.

Herald Cable Special.

LONDON, July 9.—Minister Schenck laid the corner stone of the Lincoln Tower, which is to be erected in commemoration of the emancipation of negro slaves in the United States. Speeches and friendly interchange of sentiment in presence of a large gathering, were the features of the occasion. The structure will stand in a prominent position in South London.

EARLY DISSOLUTION OF ASSEMBLY PROBABLE.

LONDON, July 10.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says that M. Duval's demand for "urgency" on his motion for the dissolution of the Assembly, after voting upon the bills named, received one hundred and eighty votes. It seems certain that if M. Casimir Perier's bill be rejected, which is probable, the Centers will submit either a fresh proposal for dissolution, or for a protracted prorogation, but most probably the former, which will then probably obtain a large majority.

China.

END OF THE FORMOSAN DIFFICULTY.

AMOY, July 9.—Japanese military operations in Formosa have virtually ended. China pays the expenses of the expedition and guarantees the safety of foreigners. Japan accepts the arrangement and retires.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—Steamship Italy, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 9, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £673,000. The amount withdrawn from bank on balance to-day was £36,000. Consols 92⅝@92⅝; 5-20's, 1865, 10⅜; do 1867, 1085; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 104¾. New York Central 95; Erie 20¾; do preferred 42.

PARIS, July 9.—The specie in Bank of France has increased 13,816,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 60 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8¾d; Orleans 8¾d. Sales 12,000 bales; American 7,300; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs dull; average California white wheat 12s@12s 6d; club do 12s 4d@12s 10d; red Western 10s 2d@11s. Pease 34s. Beef 92s 6d. 42.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Union Pacific Bankruptcy Case.

BOSTON, July 9.—In the matter of the Union Pacific Railroad and the petition for its bankruptcy, notice was to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court of the withdrawal by the petitioning creditor of his appeal, from the adverse decision of Judge Lowell, thus ending the case in favor of the road.

FIRE RECORD.

Huntington, Ind.—$18,000.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HUNTINGTON, IND., July 9, 1873.

A fire broke out this morning about ten o'clock, in the sash factory owned by Thorne & Kenower. The building and contents were destroyed. The loss is unknown, but will probably reach $18,000, with no insurance.

Mail and Express Car Burned.

NORFOLK, VA., July 9.—The mail and express car attached to the east bound train on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon, about nine miles east of Petersburg. The mail car contained an unusually heavy northern and southern mail, which, together with the express matter in an adjoining apartment, was entirely consumed. The route agents, C. L. Jones and J. N. Jennings, the only persons in the car at the time, were badly burned about the face and arms. They were unable to give an alarm, owing to the burning of the bell rope, and after an ineffectual effort to save the most valuable part of the mail, they both jumped off and were afterwards picked up in a bruised condition. The fire was not discovered by the train hands or forward cars until the train had run several miles and the car was burned down to the wheels. The origin of the fire is not known.

Great Destruction in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 9.—A fire originated to-day in the engine room of Roy's carding mills, on St. Paul street. The flames spread to Stockdale's carriage factory, Skinner's iron works, Somersville's cottage, Coleman's stables and a large number of outbuildings, all of which were destroyed. The loss is not yet estimated It is understood that the only insurance is on Somersville's cottage, for one thousand dollars.

All Quiet at Straitsville.

COLUMBUS, July 9.—The situation at Straitsville to-day has been quiet, except a knock down between a striker and one of the guards. The colored miners are at work, and no further trouble is anticipated.

Help for Minnesota!

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 9.—Since the appeal of Governor Davis, of this State, to the War Department, mentioned in to-night's Associated press dispatches, is likely to be denied because of the insufficiency of the law, it is time for the people of the United States to be informed that utter and wide spread destitution exist in the Southwest counties of this State among the new settlers, whose crops have been destroyed for two years, and that urgent appeals must be made to the benevolent everywhere for contributions in aid of the starving people who own farms under the homestead and pre-emption laws, but who have been unable to obtain subsistence from their farms because of the destruction caused by grasshoppers. These pests are now moving away to other regions to devastate and ruin other settlers now in comfortable circumstances, but in the meantime those whom they have just ruined are in a starving condition. The County Commissioners of different counties of the State are making appropriations to relieve present suffering, but largeand immediate help is needed from the country at large. Contributions of money or clothing should be addressed to Gen. H. H. Sibley, or Gov. C. K. Davis, St. Paul, and provisions or their equivalent are most needed.

The Indians Getting into Position.

OMAHA, July 9.—Generals Sheridan and Ord returned from the West this afternoon. Telegraphic advices from Fort Laramie state that the reports received from Spotted Tail's agency say that seventy-five lodges of Ogallatas, under Black Twin, are moving toward that place, and that the Uncapapas and the Minne Conjors are moving across the Yellowstone river. The Sans Arcs and Cheyennes are encamped on the headwaters of the Big Horn river, near Big Horn mountain.

STATE NEWS.

A cat at Ashland has caught three rats at one jump.

Carbondale is called the "City of Eternal Sabbath."

The Ninety-third regiment will have a reunion at Lebanon in September.

The Williamsport authorities have resolved to organize a paid fire department.

The knitting factory at Pittston will be in running order about the middle of this month.

Reading talks of giving the poor children to be found within her borders a free excursion.

"Two well known citizens" of Lancaster are to have a prize fight on Saturday 11th inst., for $50 a side.

The Lebanon County Fire Insurance Company has laid an assessment of $5 per $1,000 to cover losses.

When Clearfield colored men differ as to who shall escort a lady, they settle the matter by a foot race.

A Mr. Petrie, employed in a Harrisburg iron mill, was struck on the 8th inst., and is not likely to live.

Phœbe Jones, a native of Doylestown, died in Philadelphia, July 4th, aged one hundred and four years.

David James, aged twenty-two, was drowned at Scranton on the 7th inst. He had been in this country but three weeks.

A new town has been laid out in Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, opposite Phœnixville, to be called "Badenville."

Werks county turned a man of eighty-nine years into the rye field the other day, and the old fellow did lusty service in running a reaper.

Inspector Blewett, Eastern District, Wyoming coal fields, reports ten serious maimings and six deaths in the mines for the month of June.

Last week an apple tree in the yard of Mr. Jacob Harzel, Third and Linden streets, Allentown, bore a lot of blossoms and apples of considerable size, at the same time.

Saturday morning Wm. Mardis, who keeps a dairy farm near Germantown and serves customers in Pottsville with milk, was painfully and perhaps fatally gored by a young bull.

John Arms, of Pottstown, aged thirteen years, has been in the habit, for a long time past, of walking in his sleep; but he will not do so any more. He walked off from the roof on the night of the 7th inst., and was killed.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says a physician gave Mr. Butz a preparation to bathe his brow. The lotion contained enough poison to kill two men. Instead of Mr. Butz, instead of bathing his brow, took it inwardly. A stomach pump saved him.

The hay crop this year is one of the best and heaviest ever harvested. This is peculiarly true of Chester county, where the crop is double and in some instances three times as heavy as last year. All the reports we have heard from this county are equally favorable, and the same may be said of the State.

The Waynesburg *Messenger* says: "The latest style of hauling ale kegs into our town is under the wagon seat, with a lap-blanket covering the seat and barrel. "Boxes of Medicine" also come in the same way. We would suggest, however, that some of the importers get smaller packages or a larger blanket, as from a second-story window you can "see it sticking out" as the wagon drives along.

The Reading *Times* says: The aged mother of Joseph Frederick, (or Frederick), who left Reading about thirteen years ago, is very anxious to hear from him. He was at times with relatives of his mother, residing near Delphos, Ohio, but his friends in Reading Pa., have not heard of him since the outbreak of the rebellion. Exchanges would favor a deserving, but poor old lady by copying.

The age of Simon Sturges, of Allentown, was seventy-nine years when he died. He had been married four times, the weddings having been on his fortieth, fiftieth, sixtieth and seventieth birthdays. His last wife was dead, too, and it is likely that, had Mr. Sturges lived another year, he would have celebrated his eightieth birthday in the accustomed style, because the local paper says he was a very methodical old man.

A farmer named Wm. Hare, residing near Garland, was killed on the 7th inst., while at work pulling stumps. He had a yoke of oxen at work on a stump, and just after the oxen commenced pulling he stepped behind the stump, and the chain slipping the roots struck him on the head. He lived only a few hours. He was fifty-six years of age, well respected by all the community, and leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

Dennis Treon and his daughter, a girl of fifteen or sixteen years, were attacked on the evening of the 7th inst., by Peter Handley and son, and so badly beaten with an ax that there is little prospect of the recovery of either father or daughter. The families were co-tenants of a piece of property in Newberry, suburbs of Williamsport; and Trent's hog broke into the part occupied by the Handley's hence the row.

A correspondent of the Bucks County *Intelligencer* says now is the time to look after the moth-mullein, as it is in bloom, and may be easily seen and destroyed. A very little attention just now will save much labor hereafter in keeping this pest down. This suggestion is perhaps unnecessary to careful farmers, but is intended more for those who are of an opposite character, and those standing "on the fence," advertised to every passer who looks at their fields.

Filial ingratitude, says the Allentown *Register*, is illustrated in a bad light by a well authenticated story of outrage that comes to us from the upper part of town. An old man and his wife, enfeebled by years, are said to be refused enough to eat by a daughter who has got the deed for a valuable brick house which the old pair owned and did a small business in up to a year ago, when she fell sick. She was induced to deed the property to her daughter, and after the latter got hold of the deed she began a course of ill-treatment towards her parents, which is very shocking. During the whole of last winter the old man was boarded by a benevolent neighbor, to whom he went one day and said he had not had anything to eat in two days. He was given his food by this kind neighbor until April last, when he obtained work to which he could apply himself, and he now boards at his place of employment, able to do something, but not much. The old lady is said to be at present almost famished in a house that ought to be her own, and the value of which would discourage many from toiling the remainder of her life. Her condition would be alleviated by other of her relatives if they could gain access to her, but in her sickly condition she is unable to get out, and her friends are afraid to go near the house on account of the insults heaped upon them by the undutiful daughter, whose temper is described as vixenish and her tongue abusive. Surely this thing will not be allowed to continue, and if it is not corrected speedily, an exposure will ensue.

Induc

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

IF THE possession of a conscience were a capital sin, it could never be brought home to the New York *Sun*.

IT IS true that the New York *World* can be with remarkable vigor, but its mendacious performances are utterly devoid of skill.

FOR extent and variety of mis-knowledge, and general lurid incoherence of argument and statement, commend us to the Democratic press when the thermometer is up among the nineties.

THE spoils of office constitute the true gauge and exact measurement of your average Democrat, as witness their wild and furious scrambles for place and plunder in New Hampshire and Connecticut.

ANDREW JOHNSON is walking into the good graces of the Tennessee Democracy at a conquering rate. This, however, is not to be wondered at. He is, by long odds, the best trained demagogue that State ever produced.

THE Missouri Bourbons, who neither forget anything that is old, nor learn anything that is new, are struggling along like a snake with its back broken, and are going to vote "straight" for the continuance of misrule, brigandage and anarchy.

SENATOR HAMLIN, of Maine, having expressed his abhorrence of the cowardly crime of "slander by innendo," on the part of the press, an "independent" New England paper falls to berating him like a fish wife. How unconsciously these figleaves do betray one!

CONGRESSMAN ALBERT, of Maryland, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election, his grounds of declination being that the duties of Representative have proved too arduous and exacting for him to undertake its cares and responsibilities for a second term. Now ALBERT was a backpayster.

The total exports of produce from New York for the week ending last Wednesday, amounted to $7,387,186, an increase over the previous week of $195,542. The exports for the corresponding week of last year were $4,904,510. The total exports of produce since the first of January, this year, are $152,367,863, against $145,174,111 last year.

A LEADING legal journal thinks the effects of the new Bankruptcy law will be to put the collecting machinery of the State courts again in motion, and to distribute the collecting business of the United States, which has been centralized in the large cities where Federal courts were held, and send it to the county seats of the various States—a result by no means to be deprecated or deplored.

SUCH a day as yesterday was calculated to set one reflecting on the miserably inadequate provisions made in this city for quenching the thirst of man and beast, in the shape of drinking fountains and water troughs. If the number of those fountains were, even approximately, equal to that of the saloons, the temperance reform would be likely to take a good deal stronger hold on our people than it has yet obtained.

THE New York *Bulletin* expresses the belief that in 1880 there will be one hundred thousand miles of railroad in the Republic. This is not likely, however, unless the United States Supreme Court should reverse the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin; since it is not to be expected that capitalists will invest their money in property which is liable at any time to be confiscated through adverse enactments by State Legislatures.

SPEAKER BLAINE, who can see as far into a millstone as the next man, entertains the same view which the COMMERCIAL has all along taken with respect to the miscalled proposed "reciprocity treaty" between this country and Canada. In his bold and masterly exposure of that cunning free trade scheme for advancing the interests of Great Britain at the expense of the prosperity of our own people, he has done credit to his Pennsylvania birth and training.

SOME of the more sagacious dealers in coin, and many of those who are studying the effects of the new currency law, are said to be free in the expression of the opinion that the new loan movement of Secretary Bristrow, and the currency act will, together, bring down the premium on gold for the remainder of the season, upon the ground that the relation of the loan to the foreign exchange is as certain as the relation of exchange to the trade demand for gold.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* learns, by a letter from one of the largest iron-wörkers in the country, that more orders had been received for iron within the last ten days than in all the six weeks previously. Similar revivals are heard of in various directions, and from these manifestations marked encouragement is felt of an early revival and an active fall business, especially in iron, and if in iron necessarily in coal, and if in both of these, then, as a consequence, in transportation, for which the railway companies are anxiously waiting. It is the hour for courage.

THE total iron shipments in gross tons, from the Lake Superior district for the present season up to June 25, amounted to 282,908 tons of ore, and 14,396 tons of pig iron. The Marquette *Journal* thinks that the total ore product of the mines of that district for the whole season of 1874 is pretty certain to be forty per cent. less than that of 1873. This statement is based on the fact that all the producing companies have curtailed operations fully to that extent, and during the winter months some of the companies suspended operations entirely, while others reduced production to even a larger per cent. than that mentioned.

THIS is what the Boston *Advertiser* has now to say concerning the protracted experiment of prohibitory legislation in Massachusetts. That paper was long an ardent supporter of the policy, and is still a staunch friend of temperance, which invests its admission with all the more significance. It says:

"They believe the prohibitory enactment a pretense and a fraud, resulting of inherent necessity in measures which weaken the power of all law, engender hypocrites and sneaks, subvert the principles of temperance, and institute a system of espionage over and arbitrary interference with private rights, intolerable among a free people. It leads to official corruption, and increases rather than diminishes the amount of drunkenness in the community."

The evils of intemperance are manifold and manifest; but painful experience seems to have thoroughly demonstrated the almost total failure of prohibitory methods to suppress them.

THE respectable people of the city of New York seem to be disenchanted of their Mayor. To put it mildly, they are not holding public meetings in order to make expression of their gratitude for the change from TWEED to HAVEMEYER, nor losing much sleep in protracted mutual admiration over their ability to govern themselves through the election of honest and capable rulers. And yet their chief executive officer is what the people have to show as the result of the grand upheaval which broke in pieces the infamous Ring and sent its dishonored members to prison or to perpetual exile. Is it not a grim satire on one of the fallacies of the day, to exhibit Mayor HAVEMEYER as the "Reform" leader in the metropolis of America? Nothing is easier than to advocate reform—nothing more laudable than to desire it; but it would be well for those who honestly seek it to accustom themselves to distinguish between real reformers and those who join in a popular hue and cry against wrong doing as the best means of securing themselves in the enjoyment of the fruits of wickedness.

THE science of fish culture has achieved another signal triumph, in the successful engrafting of shad upon the water fauna of Lake Ontario. It was a bold idea of the Fish Commissioners of New York to attempt to propagate shad in our great freshwater lakes, but the success thus far attained leaves no doubt of the practicability of the experiment. The St. Catharines (Canada) *News* says that large quantities of shad are now being caught at Port Dalhousie, on the north side of Lake Ontario, while many have been taken in nets at other points. It is evident that we are yet only in the alphabet of fish culture, as regards its practicability and general application; since if Lake Ontario can be successfully stocked with shad, and the fish find food upon which they may thrive and fatten, so may Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, and all the vast chain of lakes, and all the smaller inland lakes of the continent. Our farmers, too, might utilize their oozy ravines, sloughs and boggy lands by converting them into fish-ponds capable of producing large quantities of wholesome fish. There are very few farms that have not some nook which might be thus scooped out into a permanent reservoir.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS.

If the American people do not finally arrive at a just conception of what constitutes sound popular education and of the right methods of imparting it, their failure cannot fairly be ascribed to excessive reticence concerning the defects of their schools or the shortcomings of the teachers. With reference both to schools and colleges the feeling seems to be almost universal that they need reformation. Nearly all who meddle with the subject seem possessed by an ideal, in comparison with which both the common and the higher education heretofore acquired in this country appear miserably defective. No fault should be found with the sweeping dissatisfaction referred to, when it results from careful observation and reflection, or when the ideal of excellence is entertained intelligently and in subordination to ordinary human conditions and resources. There is, however, reason to fear that a good deal of the criticism directed against our American schools of all grades is inspired by a merely censorious spirit, or by a desire of display or other feeling not more respectable. It is at least natural to suspect some such motive when the censor fails whether through ignorance or design to recognize the merits and achievements of the institutions with which he finds fault. And even American teachers of some distinction occasionally expose themselves to this disagreeable suspicion by the slashing condemnation in which they indulge. Thus twice or oftener in the course of the last two years, Dr. MCCOSH, of Princeton, has felt called upon to correct the wholesale assertions of American educators concerning the relative scholarship of European and American graduates. Statements conveying the impression, if not directly asserting, that all or nearly all graduates of European universities are *ipso facto* better scholars, men of higher attainments in knowledge, than even the studious graduates of old American colleges, have been too common. The truth is that the reputation of European universities depends and has always depended upon and been kept up by a few men. Of the great multitude of students who attend a celebrated university, a very small proportion devote themselves with persistent diligence to the proper pursuits of the place, and of this small proportion a very few, availing themselves fully of the advantages afforded by an ancient seat of learning, become scholars of a grade seldom to be met with in an American college. These are select men combining great industry and exceptional abilities. Between the remainder of the industrious students and the average students of American colleges who attend to their duties, there is probably little if any difference in point of attainments. As the great mass, the *hoi polloi* as they call them at the English Universities, as poor scholars, as utter ignoramuses may be found among them as among the graduates of any cis-Atlantic college. In fact, this is putting the truth very mildly. Before the rather recent reforms at Oxford and Cambridge, scores of men were every year turned out as Bachelors of Arts who could not have passed the final examination at either Yale or Princeton.

Another matter, regarding which some of our educational critics occasion a wrong impression by their constant appeals or allusions to European models, is the prevalence in Europe of dissatisfaction with the state of education. Doubtless, both as regards the common and the higher education, we have much to learn from Germany, Switzerland and England, but we ought to know that in those countries there is almost as much unrest on the subject, almost as much discontent with past results as there is among ourselves. Looking to Germany alone, we see the ablest men in the department of instruction struggling with various, practical problems which heavily try their ingenuity and resources. One class protest earnestly against what seems the excess of realism in the education of the young, the general practice of attaching undue importance to the mere accumulation of knowledge, the heaping up of facts and doctrines in the memory, while the development and training of character are neglected. They therefore call for a simplification of instruction, and demand that the time thus gained shall be devoted to moral education. The realism of science, the study of facts must, they say, find a counterweight in the ideal, in a resumption of studies comparatively neglected of late. On the other hand, these demands are met with the response that they ask too much. The object of the school is and must be to carry down and diffuse culture among the masses, to convert the discoveries of science, the nuggets of thought, so to say, into current coins and put them into circulation among the people. It is not the purpose of the school systematically to aim at the moulding of great men, who may tower above their fellows or lead them into new ways. Such characters can not be formed of set purpose. They are a gift from elsewhere, and when they appear, nobody knows whence they come. It is, however, admitted that in the extraordinary and manifold demands which life is constantly making upon the school, there is danger that the equilibrium of the pupils' mind may be disturbed by the variety and abundance of the things which he is required to learn. Still the necessities of the time must be regarded; the duties of the teacher can never be restored to their ancient simplicity. And it is believed that in the proper tendencies of science and in the innate, insuppressible instincts towards the ideal will be found a remedy for those unpromising symptoms which are ascribed to the excessive realism of the schools.

In England, also, some of the most obstinately contested questions of the day relate to the schools. In fact, the school question in manifold forms is the question of the time in Christendom, and while we have much to learn on the subject, we probably have much to teach. At any rate, no aid derivable from foreign example will exempt us from the necessity of working out the problems of the subject for ourselves.

One of the faults most commonly pointed out in the teaching of American schools is the excess to which the practice of memorizing is carried. The New York *Herald*, a few days ago, had an article on the subject, in which, with much sense, there was some nonsense. Of course, teachers are unfit for their business, unless they know their subjects so well as to be able to expound them without the aid of text books, and no doubt, in mere ignorance or imbecility teachers do often confine their scholars to the letter of the book. They require literal answers, because they are themselves unable either to give or to recognize any others. But, useless or even mischievous as exacted by incompetent teachers committing to memory is a most useful exercise in its place. And when the *Herald* refers the stupidity of Congressmen and other public men to the way in which they studied their school text-books, and ascribes the shrewdness and intellectual energy of Presidents LINCOLN and JOHNSON to the fact that they never memorized anything, it vents absurdities. The fact is that while nothing can compensate fully the want of clear teaching, no matter how efficient the teaching, committing to memory may not be neglected. It always has been and is now an important part of the training in the great grammar schools of England, and the value of it has never been questioned by competent educators.

THERE seems to be little doubt of the fact that the Southern mind—especially in the lower States—is rapidly centralizing around the point of opposition to the negro. In Louisiana this idea is deepening and spreading in a manner which bodes ominously for the future peace of that State. "White Leagues" are everywhere being organized, whose avowed objects are "to re-establish a white man's government in the State." A Louisiana correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* recently called upon one of the principal movers in this organization, a creole of education and influence, and one of the leading contributors to the columns of the Democratic press of New Orleans. He frankly said that the Democrats of the State had tried all the dodges and games known to their leaders. "We have been beaten, we are in the last ditch, and we intend to do anything to carry the coming elections." The opposition press, too, have come out boldly and advocated the discharge of all colored persons in the employ of the whites, daily parading the fact that the State is at the mercy of the people, that the soldiers stationed there since the war have been removed, and that the police of New Orleans are in a disorganized condition. These "leagues" may precipitate bloodshed at any time. Their purpose is unmistakeable. They mean the political intimidation of the colored race, and, failing this, social war. The situation is perilous.

THE refusal of the Wisconsin United States Circuit Court to grant the injunction asked for by the bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, restraining the authorities of the State from attempting to enforce the law providing for the regulation of fares and freights, is already exerting a depressing effect on Western railroad securities. One enterprise has already been abandoned on account of it. The Wells and Mankato Railroad in Minnesota was intended to open a new lumber route to the Mississippi, and it would also have made the coal fields of Iowa accessible to the prairie region in the southwest portion of Minnesota. Forty miles of the roadway had been graded, most of the ties were on the ground, and a number of bridges had been built, involving an expenditure of over $400,000. Only $850,000 more was required to complete the work; but at a recent secret meeting of the New York capitalists interested, it was determined to abandon the enterprise, owing to the fact that it would be a "competing" road under the law, and that if not allowed to establish its own rates it could not do general business and hold its own with longer routes. The stockholders concluded that it would be wiser to submit to the loss of the money already invested than to put more with it and run imminent risk of losing that, too. A final decision from the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the rights and powers of States as respects this important question, is what is now wanted, and the sooner it can be reached, the better.

IN THE case of the murderer UDDERZOOK'S appeal on the writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State, the principal grounds of application were that the Court below erred in permitting photographs to be introduced in evidence, for the purpose of establishing the identity of individuals, and in allowing important papers, letters and documents, used in evidence on the trial, to be laid before the jury after they had retired to consider their verdict. The Supreme Court unanimously affirmed the legality of both of these procedures, thereby establishing an important precedent for the guidance of jurists in future criminal trials.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The comet is now big enough to take care of itself.

Somebody on the staff of "the oldest" is making desperate struggles to be an editor.

The comet is now the staple food of gossip in every household throughout the land.

The district of country in Minnesota devastated by grasshoppers is fifty by one hundred miles square.

The New York *World* commences an article on the comet with a fierce invective on the Republican party!

Yesterday the *Post* was somewhat less mendacious than usual. But the result was unspeakable dullness.

New Orleans congratulates herself that her trade in salt is on the increase. "But if the salt hath lost its savor?"

The President will appoint the new Minister to Russia at the next Cabinet meeting, which will be held next week.

Intemperance is the improper use of *anything*, because it gradually destroys rational choice or true freedom.

Canadians are making bitter complaints that Americans are fast procuring a monopoly of the lumber freight business.

Another illustration of the spread of Yankee ideas. An American rifle factory is to be established in the city of Mexico.

Hard on the prisoner. In Chicago, the other day, a notorious vagabond was sentenced to the Common Council for two years.

Nearly four hundred additional new money-order offices have just been established, distributed over all parts of the country.

As long as the St. Joseph, (Mo.) *Herald* exchanges with the COMMERCIAL, its contents are bound to be interesting and attractive.

Throughout the entire country the Democratic party is throwing off its mask of pretended liberality, and exposing its true features.

Everywhere among the Democracy the old doctrine of State rights, which led to the rebellion, is being emphatically reaffirmed.

And now California has another profitable idea in its head. It is going into the manufacture of fine tooth combs from cactus leaves.

Three Americans have lately been appointed to influential positions in the custom house of China, at Canton. We could spare some more.

These are the days in which would-be Congressmen are buttonholing the men, flattering the women and kissing the babies with zeal and assiduity.

Don't send money in letters unless the same are registered. An expert in handling letters can tell in a moment whether money is contained in them.

If you want a correct explanation of hydrophobia, you can find it in *Vierteljahrschrift fur die Praktische Heilkunde Prag*, XVIII and XXX *Jahrgang*.

A-thirst. In New York city there are four thousand places where lager beer is sold, and seven million gallons of this soothing fluid are annually imbibed.

And now Democracy is going to burst the Republican party next session by having the Civil Rights bill passed and the President to veto it. How shrewd!

"Is a college education any good?"—*Boston Post*.

Not unless people put it to a better use than you have done.

There are many parties desiring to start national banks under the new currency law, who are waiting, before taking the step, for Government bonds to fall in price.

We are going to have a short tobacco crop. Missouri, Southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Virginias, Maryland and Connecticut are all complaining.

The success of Dr. Tiffany, President Grant's pastor, among the heathen at Washington, has emboldened him to accept a call from Chicago. This is the height of moral courage.

PERSONAL.

The son of General Sherman enters the scientific school at Yale this year.

Boston Corbett, who shot Wilkes Booth, is living in Camden, N. J., and on week days follows the profession of hatter in Philadelphia. He preaches every Sunday in the Independent Methodist church, in Camden, where he is very popular.

Henry Ward Beecher has gone to Peekskill for his summer recess. He will not be back in Brooklyn before the middle of September. It is understood that in the interim he will devote some time to various literary labors, including a series of papers, under the title of "Pastoral Recollections and Reminiscences," to be at some future time published in the *Christian Union*.

Rev. M. J. Savage, of Chicago, will gladly accept a call to take charge of a Boston flock, but he playfully and prudently adds, in substance, "I would like to have an advance of salary and a frescoed ceiling." Imagine Paul of Tarsus replying to the cry from Macedonia, "Yes, I'll be over, but you must put up an extra awning and come down with an abundance of shekels."

Whether they win or lose, the young men who will constitute the Cornell crew at the coming college regatta must attract more than an ordinary share of attention previous to the day of contest. They are young giants, the lightest one after the severe training which they have undergone, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, and the heaviest one hundred and eighty-five. This last is a somewhat noticeable man to take part in a college regatta. He is an Illinois plainsman and rafts man, named Garner, twenty-five years old, and powerfully built. He is over six feet high, and without being fleshy, weighed two hundred and ten pounds before he began to train. His muscles are round, white and firm, and the high state of training which has relieved him of twenty-five pounds has brought them out distinctly. The back is perfectly straight, the body large, and the calf and thigh and lower back and loin muscles are laid out on a grand scale and beautifully developed. There are three other raftsmen in the crew.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIVE MINUTE CHATS WITH YOUNG WOMEN, and Certain Other Parties. By Dio Lewis, author of "Our Girls," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

It is not always a sure test to judge a book by its title, but the reader will find that the contents of this one are truly expressed by the title, "Five Minute Chats With Young Women." You may begin anywhere and maintain the thread of those "chats." They are like the man, who is sensible enough generally, but they are not faultless. This book contains "bits" of all kinds, and in some things the crotchety notions of the author crop out here and there. In spite of all the notions of the author, his matter-of-fact style, pert and pointed thrusts at the evils of social life, gives the book merit sufficient to deserve a wide circulation, and it is likely to have a marvelous run.

THE ILIAD OF HOMER RENDERED INTO ENGLISH VERSE. By Edward, Earl of Derby. 2 vols. With a Biographical sketch by R. Shelton Mackenzie, D. C. L. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This grand literary effort of Lord Derby, when he had nearly reached sixty-five years of age, to render into English verse the spirit as well as the simplicity of the great original, is wonderful. Translators of the Iliad, or of parts of it, have used different metres, but Lord Derby thinks that "if justice is ever to be done to the easy flow and majestic simplicity of the grand old Poet, it can only be in the Homeric blank verse." Blank verse he claims is the only metre capable of adapting itself to all gradations, of the Homeric style. This distinguished scholar adopts the Latin, rather than the Greek, nomenclature for the Heathen Deities. The translation has passed through several editions, which indicates its favorable reception. It is a work of rare merit, and the edition is the best we have ever seen, and is worthy of a place in every library.

WILKIE COLLINS' NOVELS. THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. MY MISCELLANIES. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

Frequent commendation of this admirable edition of Wilkie Collins' novels indicates our opinion of the series. This popular novelist has attained his exalted position in the literary world by dint of merit, and this wonderful skill in weaving the plot of a story is unsurpassed. "The Queen of Hearts," is a pure love story, and ends in the pleasant episode of a lively young woman securing a hero of the Crimean war for her husband. The sketches, "My Miscellanies," originally appeared in *Household Words*. These papers are piquant, picturesque, and will be highly appreciated by the lovers of Mr. Collins' works.

MENTAL PHYSIOLOGY. By William B. Carpenter, M. D., LL. D., etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a valuable work, as it discusses questions of vital interest at this time. The "Principles of Mental Physiology" are presented, with their applications to the training and discipline of the mind, and the study of its morbid conditions. The book is divided into two parts: 1, General Physiology; 2, Special Physiology, with an Appendix. Dr. Carpenter has exhibited in this work a mind of unusual scope, and his scholarly researches make the work one of the most valuable contributions to mental and moral philosophy. His liberal views and acceptance of certain theories of mind and matter, and inclination to the rationalistic school of thought, will be objectionable to some, but on the other hand his noble stand in favor of the personality of God and revealed religion, is refreshing. The investigations of somnambulism, spiritualism, &c., are deep and thorough, and couched in strong and vigorous language. We believe the work was originally intended to form one of the admirable Scientific Series of Appletons, but the enlargement of the domain of the treatise, led to its present form. We hope it may have a large sale, as it will do much toward throwing light upon this important topic.

A FAST LIFE ON THE MODERN HIGHWAY; Being a Glance into the Railroad World from a New Point of View. By Joseph Taylor. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

Just the kind of a book, dear reader, to take along when you travel, or while enjoying vacation at the sea side, in the woods or in the cars. It is amusing, humorous and full of oddities and scenes of life. While there is a vein of grotesqueness running through its pages, it contains sensible views and suggestions relative to railroad matters, that will be useful to travelers. Its revelations of the incidents of railroad life ought to lead people to respect a class who hazard limb and life for the comfort and safety of travelers. Reader, get it and it will make "you laugh and cry for joy." The book is finely illustrated.

THE EXPANSE OF HEAVEN; A Series of Essays on the Wonders of the Firmament. By R. A. Proctor, B. A. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

Perhaps no living writer and lecturer on Astronomy, has awakened such intense interest on this subject as Professor Proctor. There is a charm about his style on the rostrum, as well as in his printed papers, that captivates the reader. Such men help mightily to popularize science. Bold as Proctor's theories are, they demonstrate the sturdy thought and culture of the man. Rationalists receive very little encouragement, in fact this class of thinkers cannot overcome the position he assumes—namely, the complete recognition of the Divine mind in everything that pertains to the starry heavens. Scientific men must all come to this view, and there is no safety elsewhere. Proctor writes charmingly and takes off the dull edge, too frequently manifest in scientific papers. The work deserves and will receive a wide recognition for its merits

MISS MOORE. A Tale for Girls. By Georgiana M. Craik, author of "The Cousin from India," &c. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, & Co., Pittsburgh.

This forms one of the delightful series of "Books for Girls," by this charming writer. It is a story of absorbing interest, and an elevated tone prevades it throughout. Such books are enobling and tend to instruct as well as entertain. We want more of this kind of fiction and less of the namby-pamby trash that is flooding the market.

HARPER & BROTHERS DISCRIPTIVE LIST OF THEIR PUBLICATIONS, with Trade—List Prices. This is a valuable book for reference, and an important help to select works for selling or library use. The copious index adds much to the value of the book. We presume the volume can be supplied in paper back or bound in muslin.

MABEL HAZARD'S THOROUGHFARE. By the author of the "Win and Wear" Series. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

The arrangement of this work is unique, being much in the form of a diary, with sketches and reflections interwoven. Mabel's heart was the "thoroughfare," which had long been closed, but had been strangely opened by God. Her heart was much like unto the thought so beautifully expressed by the author of "The Occupations of a Retired Life"—a dead heart, with no avenue through it "for love to God and man to pass up and down, like an old decaying county, which needs its closing wall to be broken down, that human life and activity may pass through." It is a delightful book, and calculated to elevate and enoble the reader.

BRIG-A-BRAC SERIES. Personal Reminiscences. By Chorley, Planche and Young. Edited by Richard Henry Stoddard. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh. Price $1 50.

This series is a unique collection of poets, novelists, wits and humorists, artists, actors, etc., and under the supervision of that charming writer, Stoddard. Just the person for the work and just the kind of books for travel and loiterers at home, and at fashionable resorts. The motto, "Infinite Riches in a Little Room" is well expressed. Each volume will be complete in itself. The personal reminiscences of the three brilliant characters, Chorley, Planche and Young, give a fortaste of the character of this collection. The volume itself is daintily enveloped with covers of a creamy-tint cloth, most elegantly chased in black and gold. Reader put this book among your outfit for pleasure seeking or take it home for quiet reading in the shade.

THE GOSPEL AND ITS FRUITS. A Book for the Young. By J. H. Wison, M. A., Edinburgh. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

A work of this kind is more likely to arrest the attention of young people than if arranged in an elaborate essay form. It clearly presents the grand doctrines and spirit of the gospel, with beautiful illustrations drawn from history and from personal experience. By this mode young minds are apt to be arrested and lessons of truth imparted to them, which entertain as well as instruct the reader. It is a work which deserves a wide circulation, and is especially suitable for Sunday School libraries.

CROSSING THE RIVER. By the author of "Memorials of Captain Hedly Vicars," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brother, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Much genuine consolation may be derived from this little work, by those who have been bereaved of loved ones. It presents striking pictures of society, nature and things, with the view of leading the afflicted to look upon the bright side here, and the glory to be revealed hereafter, when they join their treasures in heaven. Its perusal will touch the heart of the reader.

JOHN WORTHINGTON'S NAME. By Frank Lee Benedict. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

In this striking tale of New York life we have painfully depicted the terrible romance of a brilliant woman, ruined by extravagance, who endeavored to gain means by stock speculation, and failing, committed the crime of forging "John Worthington's Name." It bears upon its pages a lesson that every reckless person may learn with profit.

DREKA'S DICTIONARY BLOTTER, or combination of Word-book, with a blotter case. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

This is a novelty, and yet its utilitarian features make it valuable for the study, office, counting room, school, etc. Among its excellent features are a list of words alphabetically arranged and very full list of participles; dictionary of synonyms; common English Christian names of men and women, and a perpetual calender. It has all the properties of a portfolio, with pockets, and arranged to insert blotters, &c., at pleasure. All sizes may be purchased—note, letter and cap—bound in cloth, calf, Morocco and Russia, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $7 00. Just the thing for merchants, for professional men and students, and suitable for both sexes.

ELENA. An Italian Tale. By L. N. Comyn, author of "Atherstone Priory." Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

Vivid pictures of Italian life are portrayed in this romance, descriptive of one of the gentle ones of "sunny" Italy. The glowing pictures of men and things are quite opposite the matter-of-fact style of some novelists. The love story running through its pages is admirably told, and the work is written in chaste and fervid language. The author's fame will not suffer by this tale, as it gives evidence of a well-trained mind.

MERIDIAN; the adventures of three Englishmen and three Russians in South Africa. By Jules Verne, translated from the French, with numerous illustrations. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Jules Verne's inimitable productions are a source of extreme pleasure to lovers of humor, with bits of historic lore, that instruct as well as amuse the reader. It represents a commission of six scientific gentlemen sent out to explore Africa and make some astronomical calculations. The story is interlarded with facts of natural history, science, and then hunting and adventures, fights, etc. Those who have read "From the Earth to the Moon," "A Journey to the Center of the Earth," with their grotesque illustrations, need no urging to read this book. These publishers claim that they only are authorized to issue Jules Verne's works by special arrangement with English and French publishers of that author, and join issue with H. L. Shepard & Co., Boston, who have also published an edition of "Meridiana." Scribner, Armstrong & Co. offer this work at the unprecedented price of seventy-five cents, with its forty-eight handsome illustrations and nicely bound in muslin with gold lettering.

LOVE AND LIBERTY. A Thrilling Novel of the French Revolution of '92 and '93, by Alexander Dumas. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This story depicts the thrilling scenes of the Reign of Terror in France, and paints the character of Robespierre, Danton, and the trial and execution of Louis and Marie Antoinette. It is a work that may be considered the private memoirs of the French Revolution. It is a large duodecimo volume, and sold at a low price in binding and paper cover.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGU, with a Preface by R. Shelton Mackenzie, LL.D. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The London *Post* pronounces this work one of the most remarkable that has been given the public for many years. The author was the only son of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, one of the most extraordinary women in the annals of England during the last two hundred years. The autobiography introduces kings and princes, politicians and poets, men of law and men of letters. It is a large, substantial volume of 600 pages.

HARPERS' NOVELS. LADY ANNA. By Anthony Trollope. SECOND COUSIN SARAH. By E. W. Robinson. AN HEIR MERCY. By James Payn. Paper covers. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

"Lady Anna" is a love story of unusual interest. It portrays the class pride and prejudices of English society, and also mirrors elements of true dignity. The story contains some lessons of wisdom. The author of "Second Cousin Sarah," has earned a fine reputation as a writer of fiction, and this work will serve to add to his fame. "At Her Mercy" is a fine specimen of high-toned fiction, although the plot seems to be too strongly drawn and the characters are touched with the same high coloring.

THE BRIGAND; or, the Demon of the North. By Victor Hugo. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

The reputation of Victor Hugo is so well established that few words of commendation are necessary. "The Brigand" is a stirring romance.

HALF-HOUR SERIES IN NATURAL HISTORY. Relations of Insects to Man, Part 3. By A. S. Packard, Jr.

HALF-HOUR RECREATIONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE. Coal as a Reservoir of Power. Part No. 2. By Robert Hunt, F. R. S. Atoms. By Professor Clifford, M. A. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING July 9, 1874.

It has lately been decided that a provision in a bank charter prohibiting it from loaning more than a given rate of interest, holds a contract, reserving a greater rate; but a contract to do an act forbidden by law is void, and cannot be enforced in a court of justice. That seems to accommodate no one, and has no effective or legal existence until it is transferred to a *bona fide* holder. It follows then the discounting by a bank at a higher rate of interest than the law allows of paper of the character above mentioned made and given to a holder for the purpose of raising money on it, as its origin only a nominal consideration on which no action could be maintained by any of the parties to it, if it had not been discounted is usurious and not defensible as a purchase, *vis Tiffany vs. Lincoln's Saving Institution*, March 14, 1874.

It has been objected by those opposed to bankrupt law, that its provisions prevent bankers or other friends of a merchant in difficulty, from extending him assistance, although ample collaterals be offered as security, the fear being that in case of bankruptcy within four months of the transaction, the loans in question may be declared preferred claims and placed at the bottom of the list of debts. We, however, note a decision that effectually disposes of this objection, where it is declared that there is nothing in the bankrupt law which interdicts the loaning of money to a merchant in embarrassed circumstances, the purpose be honest; and the object not fraudulent. And it makes no difference that the lender had good reason to believe the borrower to be insolvent, if the loan was made in good faith without any intention to defeat the provisions of the bankrupt act; that in a season of pressure, the owner raise money, may be of immense value to a man in embarrassed circumstances. With it he might be saved from bankruptcy, and without it financial ruin would be inevitable. If the struggle to continue his business be an honest one, and not for the fraudulent purpose of diminishing his assets, it is not only not forbidden but is commendable, for every one is interested that his business should be preserved, and neither the terms nor policy of the bankrupt act are violated if collaterals be given at the time the debt is incurred.

That the preference at which the law is objected can only arise in case of antecedent debts. To secure such a debt would be a fraud on the act, as it would work an unequal distribution of the bankrupts property, and therefore the debtor and creditor are alike prohibited from giving or receiving any security whatever for a debt already incurred if the creator have had reason to believe the debtor to be insolvent; but the giving securities when the debt is created is not within the law, and if the transaction is free from fraud in fact, the party who loans the money can retain such securities until the debt is paid.

The past few months, with the constant discussion of financial questions in Congress and by the press has probably done more to educate the public mind on such topics than was ever before accomplished.

The prominence of such subjects has brought out many essays and books on political economy and finance, of various degrees of merit.

Probably one of the best works lately published is the History of American Currency, by Prof. Wm. G. Sumner, of Yale College. This book is not the work of a mere book author, undertaken merely because at this time people are apt to buy a book on the topic, but it is written by a recognized authority, professor in a leading college, and was clearly finished before the great violent agitation of the subject of which it treats.

Professor Sumner's theories of finance are not dogmatically stated and then the facts of history made to conform to his theories, but a careful history of the currency movements of this country, from the days of the "pine-tree" coinage and wampumpeag, clam-shell and bead currency to the present time, is given. To this is added the actual history of the subject in England and Austria, in such a way as to enable the facts to teach the principles.

Many bankers and business men desirous of forming correct opinions on a subject largely occupying the public mind, which promises to be one of the leading political issues of the day, this work is valuable.

The book is issued by the well known publishing house of Henry Holt & Co., of New York.

In addition to the history of our own currency a chapter is given on the English Bank Restriction which serves to at once convey the experience of another nation, to supply the needed editorial comment on the text of the bullion report, which is given in the appendix. This report was made to Parliament in 1810 and was the basis of the legislation which eventually led to the resumption of specie payments.

The following table shows the prices of U. S. government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, as furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:20	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
July 9, 1874.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
6's, 1881	108⅜	108⅜	109¼	109¼	109⅜
6's, 1881, coup	115⅝	115⅝			
6's, 1882	118⅝	118⅝			
5's, 1881	115⅛	115			
5's, 1885	115⅛	115⅛			
5's, 1885, new	115⅛	115⅛			
5's, 1887	116	116			
5's, 1888	116¼	116¼			
6's, coupons	112⅝	112⅝			
Currency 6's	118¾	118¾			
6 per cent.	112⅝	112⅝			
Central, 100	116	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Western Union Tel.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Pacific Mail	42⅞	42⅞	43	42⅞	43
New Express				70	
Wells-Fargo Express				73	
Western Express	61			60½	
United States Express	70			71	
New York Central	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝		
Erie	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
Michigan Central				94	
Lake Shore	75⅝	75½	75¾	75¾	75¾
Illinois Central		97		97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburg		97		97	97
Chicago & Northwestern	39¾	38⅝	39⅝	37¾	37¾
Chicago & Rock Island		97		97	97
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97	97¾	97¾
Central Pacific bonds		94		94	94
Ohio & Mississippi	35¾	34½	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
Ohio & Mississippi certificates		33¾		33¾	33¾
Union Pacific	36¾	36	36¾	36¾	36¾
Illinois Central		104		105	102
Cumberland		124		124	
Canada Southern		81			
Chicago & Alton		87¼			
Chicago & Alton, pref.		104			
North Carolina, April		19			
North Carolina, July		19			
Quicksilver		25¼			

The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kelton, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	48⅞	
Pennsylvania scrip	102½	
Reading	55¼	
Consolidated Companies of New Jersey	123½	
Camden & Amboy	6	
Lehigh Valley	60¼	
Allegheny Valley (railroad 7-30's	43¼	
Central Transportation Company	43¼	
Pittsburgh Transportation Company	55	
Philadelphia & Erie	68	

Hazard & Montague, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on shares stock at market price on signing contract, 30 days, $300@$400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares for 10 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following advance from the market, all on members of New York Stock Exchange, or responsible ones:

	Puts. Below Market.	Calls. Above Market.
June 15, 1874	1⅝@⅞	⅞@1⅝
60 days for 400	2½@3	3@2½
60 days for $100	1@1¼	at the market
Western U. Telegraph	1¼@1⅝	1⅝@1¼
Pacific Mail	1@1¼	1¼@1
Central & Hudson	1¼@1⅝	1⅝@1¼
Erie	1¼@1⅝	1⅝@1¼
Lake Shore	1⅝@2	2@1⅝
Northwestern	2@2¼	2¼@2
Northwestern pref.	2@2¼	2¼@2
St. Paul	1¾@2	2@1¾
St. Paul pref.	1¾@2	2@1¾
Ohio & Mississippi	1@1¼	1¼@1
Pacific	1@1¼	1¼@1
Central & St. Joseph	1¼@1⅝	1⅝@1¼
C. & I. C.	1¼@1⅝	1⅝@1¼

Commission buying puts or calls—every 100 shares—every 2 to 5 days $25 and commission buying straddles—every 100 shares—every 2 to 5 days $50 and commission.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 9, 1874.

The receipts of livestock at the East Liberty yards for the past week have been about the average. The receipts of cattle are somewhat increased, while hogs and sheep are in rather lighter supply. The following is a statement of the number of cars of live stock received during the past week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	88	204	12
Friday	108	215	7
Saturday	24	153	7
Sunday	60	52½	4½
Monday	55	5	5
Tuesday	142	153	15
Wednesday	75	34½	15½
Total	541	18	66
Preceding week	529	154	55½

Beeves.

The receipts of cattle for the past week have been rather liberal, consisting principally of common to ordinary Ohio and Indiana cattle, with a fair supply of Texans. The quality of the offerings is not of the best grade, comprising a good many stockers and ordinary cattle. There was a considerable increase in the supply of cattle on sale here, and a falling off in the receipts of through shipments.

The market on Monday was very quiet the entire sales being hardly sufficient to constitute a market. On Tuesday there was some improvement, but even then the market was dull and buyers were comparatively few, and offerings being heavy, and advices from New York being unfavorable, liberal concessions had to be made by sellers. On Wednesday, the market became much more active, and a large number of cattle changed hands. Prices, however, were very unsatisfactory to holders, and the prospects of the market did not seem to please them much better. Heavy native cattle were in rather light supply, but fell off 25@50 ₱ cwt., while ordinary, half-fatted natives, Texans and Cherokee cattle ruled 37½@50c lower than last week. The sales from Sunday to last evening amounted to 2,218 head, against 1,742 for the same time last week. Prices rule about as follows: Prime to extra fat cattle $6 00@6 40 ₱ cwt.; (no price above $6 00 was realized, except in two cases for extra qualities of stock;) common to fair natives $5 00@5 50; inferior $4 00@4 50; poor Texans and Cherokees $3 25@3 75.

We are compelled to condense our usual report of sales considerable this week. We give below some sales taken from the books of dealers which will give a tolerable correct idea of the ruling prices for cattle:

HEDGES, RUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
11	8,500	$5 20	37	41,040	$5 70
28	18,110	3 40	15	16,850	5 50
15	15,510	4 50	17	20,010	5 75
2	2,060	4 00	48	Tex's 41,150	3 25
15	17,365	5 37			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	18,510	$5 55	18	22,160	$5 95
20	21,720	5 70	16	21,250	5 75
16	19,040	5 45	18	21,960	5 45
36	17,850	3 50	122	Tex's 31,890	3 25
41	Tex's 39,810	3 25	21	Tex's 19,950	3 25
7	6,860	6 15	5	6,710	5 90
5	5,040	5 20	5	4,880	4 50
5	5,200	4 40	3	3,240	4 75
6	6,580	5 80	3	3,070	5 70
5	4,960	5 70	5	5,020	5 60
16	11,580	5 45	5	5,570	4 50
20	19,500	5 00	7	6,740	4 50
20	20,220	5 75	7	6,860	4 50

Sheep.

The run of sheep has been quite limited, and the stock is having become light and the inquiry strengthened, prices experienced an upward movement. The market, as our readers know, has been overstocked for some weeks back, but the supply having been reduced, business to-day is brisk and prices are fully 50c per cwt. higher than at the close last week. The receipts are very limited, amounting to 48 cars, against 58 cars the previous week. Well informed dealers expect a good market in this line during the coming month. The market was bought up close last evening, notwithstanding the advanced prices, and there were few sheep left unsold. Prices rule about as follows:

Extra, 90 to 95 lbs.....$5 25@5 50
Good, 85 to 90 lbs.....4 75@5 12½
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs.....4 00@4 50
Common, 70 to 75 lbs.....3 50@3 75

We are reported the following sales:

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
100	16,100	$5 00	101	17,530	$4 95
125	9,250	3 60	207	16,770	4 85
104	9,040	3 90	107	7,740	4 75
221	19,250	5 25	33	3,140	4 40
55	4,750	4 75	140	12,760	4 30

10 bucks, per head $4 00@4 50

Swine.

The arrivals of swine are light, and notwithstanding the extreme heat, the market continues steady, at former prices, with a good feeling and a slight tendency to advance in favor of the buyer. From 5@10c above the present market rates could be obtained for the best class of stock if holders were disposed to push things. Considering the unfavorable weather, however, it is doubtless the part of wisdom for the sellers to accept a fair price rather than to hold their stock for the purpose of bulling the market. Prices were about as follows:

Prime Philadelphias.....$8 50@8 60
Good do.....6 40
Good Baltimores.....6 00
Good to prime Yorkers.....5 80@6 00

We are reported the following sales:

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
94	16,120	$6 80	100	22,750	$6 40
94	20,290	6 25	130	23,710	5 85
107	25,330	6 10	97	23,790	6 30
242	54,270	6 12½			

LIVE STOCK WEIGHED.

The following is a statement of the number of cattle, hogs and sheep weighed at the stock yards during the past week, compared with the previous week:

CATTLE.

	Last week.	This week.
Wednesday	272	1,009
Thursday	592	1,041
Friday	127	
Saturday	44	
Monday	50	125
Tuesday	323	290
Wednesday	898	1,408
Total	2,465	4,263

HOGS.

Wednesday	259	338
Thursday	1,001	1,351
Friday	1,028	1,370
Saturday	815	1,412
Monday	2,035	2,112
Tuesday	1,891	1,431
Wednesday	726	1,503
Total	6,940	8,613

SHEEP.

Wednesday	172	1,294
Thursday	1,322	1,067
Friday	291	291
Saturday		
Monday	5	115
Tuesday	7,965	2,325
Wednesday	2,786	5,654
Total	12,611	11,846

ADVANCE IN FREIGHTS.

As has been expected an advance has taken place in the charges for freighting live stock to the seaboard with an arrangement between the Pennsylvania Central, New York Central, and Erie roads, an advanced tariff has been agreed upon, and went into effect on Monday last. The new rates are as follows:

Chicago to New York, ₱ 100 lbs.....55 cents
Chicago to Albany, ₱ 100 lbs.....50 cents
Chicago to Philadelphia, ₱ 100 lbs.....50 cents
Chicago to Pittsburgh, ₱ 100 lbs.....30 cents
Chicago to Buffalo, ₱ 100 lbs.....25 cents
Cincinnati to New York, ₱ 100 lbs.....50 cents
Cincinnati to New York, ₱ 100 lbs.....65 cents
Indianapolis to New York, ₱ 100 lbs.....55 cents
Jeffersonville to New York, ₱ 100 lbs.....57½ cents
Pittsburgh to New York, ₱ 100 lbs.....30 cents
Buffalo to New York, ₱ 100 lbs.....30 cents

Under the new arrangements it is announced that all drawbacks or rebates shall be done away with; that the rates shall be uniform and equal to all parties, and that no free passes shall be issued to shippers or agents. It remains to be seen, however, whether these strict rules will be adhered to.

Sadler, Havens & Co.

report the following:

CATTLE.

The market opened slow on Monday with a few sales at fair prices, there being at that time only a moderate supply, but the run on Tuesday and Wednesday was heavy and had a depressing influence under which prices declined from 5@25c, and trade assumed a very dull phase, which has continued throughout the week.

Stockers, averaged as quoted below, with good, fat, pony cattle, from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., in best demand:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.....$5 25@5 37
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....5 00@5 50
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.....4 75@5 00
Ordinary bulls, cows and heifers.....3 00@3 50

HOGS.

The run on Monday was fair, about equal to demand, and trade opened rather quiet at $6 60 to $6 65 for best grades, but closed at $6 40 in the evening. The run since has been light, and prices have been steady, with an active market at following quotations:

Best Philadelphia.....$6 40@6 50
Good mixed.....6 10@6 20
Best Yorkers.....5 90@6 00
Common Yorkers.....5 50@5 75

SHEEP.

The run has been light and trade brisk all week, as follows:

Good fat, 90 to 100 lbs.....$5 25@5 75
Good fat, 80 to 85 lbs.....4 75@5 00
Good fat, 70 to 75 lbs.....3 50@4 00

Receipts—547 cars cattle; 146 cars hogs, 50 cars sheep. Sales cattle, 4,134.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by original shipping bill, and only drawn for two-thirds cost of stock. Payable at Pennsylvania bank.

Wilson & Fort are now our agents at Indianapolis, and they will attend to all stock at that point intended for us.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Flour and wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm at 77@78½c. Oats steady and scarce; Western mixed 68@70c; white 70@72c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 00@1 10. Provisions quiet and firm; clear rib sides 10@10½c. Bulk shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear sides 10@10½c. Sugar-cured shoulders 8@8½c; clear sides 11½@12c. Lard firmer and higher; refined tierces 12½c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky scarce at $1 06.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 9.—Cotton quiet at 14½@15½c. Flour quiet at $5 00@7 50. Wheat steady; corn steady at 80@86c. Oats active at 65@70c. Lard 12½c. Bulk shoulders 7½c; sides 10@10½c. Bacon—shoulders 8½c; sides 11@11½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 99c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 9.—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 45; extra white Michigan $1 50. Corn quiet but firm at 72@74c. Others quiet and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Cotton dull and easier at 14½@15c. Corn firm at 80@85c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 9, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acids.

Acetic ₱ lb	16	@	20
Citric ₱ lb	1 40	@	1 45
Oxalic ₱ lb	22	@	25
Sulphuric ₱ lb	6	@	8
Tartaric ₱ lb	60	@	65
Alcohol, gal	2 00	@	2 20

Alcohol.

Cape ₱ lb		@	20
Scott ₱ lb		@	30
Ann Carbb ₱ lb		@	28
Aqua Ammonia ₱ lb	11	@	12
Annotta ₱ lb	60	@	70

Ashes.

Soda ₱ lb	4½	@	5½
Bal Copaiba ₱ lb	1 00	@	1 07
Barrington gal	2 25	@	2 50
Bark			
Cassia ₱ lb	35	@	40
Cinch red ₱ lb	1 30	@	1 40
" pale ₱ lb	80	@	85
" com ₱ lb	38	@	48

Block Lead.

American ₱ lb	5	@	6
East Ind ₱ lb	11	@	12
German ₱ lb	7	@	9
Blue mass ₱ lb		@	1 00
Blue vitriol ₱ lb	13½	@	14
Borax ref ₱ lb	19	@	21
Brim roll ₱ lb	4½	@	5
" Florsul ₱ lb	5½	@	6
Cajeput ₱ lb		@	75
" English ₱ lb		@	1 00
Camp red ₱ lb	35	@	40
Cauthar's ₱ lb		@	1 25
Cham Gum ₱ lb		@	36
" Roman ₱ lb		@	1 25
Chlorof'm ₱ lb	1 15	@	1 25
Cloves ₱ lb		@	30
Cochineal ₱ lb		@	50
Cod liv. oil ₱ gal	75	@	90
Copperas ₱ lb	2	@	3
Cream Tart ₱ lb	28	@	30
Cubebs ₱ lb	25	@	30
Cudbear ₱ lb		@	30
Dextrine ₱ lb	10	@	12
Ext Nux ₱ lb	65	@	70
Epsom salts ₱ lb	3	@	4
Ext Logwood ₱ lb	10	@	11
" Camp ₱ lb	8	@	9
" Italian ₱ lb	30	@	33
Gentian ₱ lb	20	@	25
Flaxseed ₱ lb	3	@	4
Gelatine ₱ lb	60	@	65
Glycerine ₱ lb	20	@	25
Hops ₱ lb	30	@	40
Iodine resub ₱ lb	5 00	@	5 50
Indigo Madras ₱ oz	1 00	@	1 25
" Spanish ₱ lb	1 10	@	1 25
Isinglass, Amer ₱ lb	60	@	65
" Russian ₱ lb	1 00	@	1 10
Iodine crystals ₱ oz	6 00	@	6 50
Jalap powder ₱ lb	90	@	1 00
Lupulin ₱ lb	1 00	@	1 10
Lime juice ₱ gal	1 00	@	1 10
Lemon ₱ lb	1 00	@	1 10
Linseed, gal	1 00	@	1 05
Nuts F. Gall ₱ lb	25	@	30
Nuts Aleppo ₱ lb	30	@	35
Oil, Bergamot ₱ lb	3 50	@	4 00
" Castor ₱ lb		@	2 25
" Cinnamon ₱ lb		@	2 50
" Cloves ₱ lb		@	2 00
" Cod		@	75
Cod liv. gal	2 00	@	2 50
Lemon ₱ lb	2 50	@	3 00
Linseed, gal	1 00	@	1 05
Neats F. gal	1 75	@	2 00
Olive, gal	1 75	@	4 00
" quints, doz	23	@	3 00
Origanum ₱ lb	70	@	1 20
Pepper'mt ₱ lb	3 50	@	4 00
Rosemary ₱ lb	1 00	@	1 50
Sassafras ₱ lb	60	@	65
Sperm...gal	2 30	@	2 50
Tanners, gal	85	@	90
Whale...gal	88	@	95
Wint'n ₱ lb	3	@	3 50
Opium ₱ lb		@	11 50
P Paris, bbl	4 00	@	4 50
" Rhenish ₱ lb		@	1 00
Rhubarb ₱ lb	40	@	50
Saltpetre ₱ lb	8	@	10
Sal Soda ₱ lb	1 25	@	1 50
Sulphur ₱ lb	3	@	4
Sugar Lead ₱ lb	18	@	20
Soap, Castile ₱ lb	12	@	16
" Castile fancy ₱ lb	16	@	18
" Castile mottled ₱ lb	14	@	16
Turp spgal	47	@	53

Varnish.

Copal...gal	1 50	@	2 00
Japan...gal	85	@	1 00
Damar...gal	1 60	@	1 80
Ven Red ₱ lb	2½	@	4

Soda.

Carb ₱ lb	6	@	7
Bicarb ₱ lb	6	@	7
Soap Cast ₱ lb	12	@	16
Cast wh ₱ lb	8	@	12
Sugar ₱ lb	6	@	7
Turp spgal	47	@	53

Vitriol.

Blue ₱ lb	7	@	8
Green ₱ lb	7	@	8
White ₱ lb	7	@	8

Wax.

Bees ₱ lb	25	@	30
Spermaceti ₱ lb	50	@	55

Whiting.

Gilders' ₱ lb	3	@	4
Paris ₱ lb	6	@	7
Whiting ₱ lb	2	@	3

Zinc.

Sulphate ₱ lb	6	@	7
Oxide ₱ lb	7	@	8

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 9, 1874.

Business in the wholesale and produce trades was rather quiet to-day, being very dull in some branches and about an average in others. The grocers report an average day's trade. There is no doubt, however, that the extreme heat checks trade considerably, and that it will not recover its full activity until the cooler weather inaugurates the fall trade. Values are steady and we have no important changes in prices to notice to-day.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,123	Cheese, boxes	151
Corn, sks	170	Wheat, sks	340
Rye, sks	120	Oats, sks	2,343
Butter, pkgs	33	Bacon, tcs	57
Potatoes, bush	27		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market was very quiet, and transactions are limited. Wheat is rather quiet at $1 25 for strictly No. 1 red. No. 2 is now real at $1 20@1 22½, and amber and white $1 35. Corn is quiet, and rules at about 80@82c for prime yellow car; shelled, high mixed 76@78c; low mixed 74@76c. Oats are steady and quiet at 68@69c for white; 58@60c for mixed. Rye is in good supply at 95c.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade in flour is moderate, active enough to keep stocks in fair shape. St. Louis $5 00@10 00 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin and Iowa do $6 75@7 00; Ohio do $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. No. 1 white or family flour $8 50@9 00; No. 1 red wheat $7 50; No. 2 red wheat $7 00 in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Under reports of a short crop of hay, prices continue firm. We quote at $20 00@24 00 ₱ ton from store, and $20 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market was quoted at $27 00@28 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $25 00@24 00; common to good $20 00@21 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The demand is active and the supply is light. Bran is quoted at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 15@1 20, and firm at $1 50@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 75@1 80 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Choice butter continues scarce, and rules from 18@20c; a really and strictly choice article would command 25c. Inferior grades have no sale.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 65; medium $2 25@2 40; inferior $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@36c; dark 30@32c ₱ lb. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 60@65c; old 70@75c ₱ pair, as to size. Market good.

CHEESE—The market is rather quiet, and yesterday's prices are steady. Duke 12½@13c; Western Reserve dairy 10@10½c.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new, are quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb; choice peaches 13c ₱ lb; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

EGGS—Are still scarce and firmer; prices are fully maintained. We quote at 20@22c ₱ doz for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 75c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 60c.

HORSE—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 225@230c ₱ lb; old stock 100@125c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 25c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 22c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas are $7 25 ₱ box.

POTATOES—The market is steady and without much change at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—There is little being done in this line. Quotations are nominal at $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES.

There was an average trade in groceries today, at unchanged quotations, as follows:

Green Coffees.

Fancy	23½c	Fancy	24 c
Choice	23½c	Souchong	36@38 c
Prime	22½c	Mocha	30 gall.
Good	22 c	Strictly ch'ce N O	28@30c
Java	34 c	Good do	26@28c

Roasted Coffees.

Rio, in papers	29 c	Prime	26@28c
Lower do	27@28c	Demerara	60@70c
Roasted Java	40 c	Ex. white drips	6¾c

Sugars.

Standard A	10¾c	Sugar drips	4½@5c
Standard A, No. 2	10¾c	*Rice.*	
Standard A, No. 3	10¾c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard A, No. 4	10¾c	Patna	8@8½c
Franklin extra C	9½c	Rangoon	6¾ c
American extra C	9½c	*Syrups.*	
Teas.		Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Young Hyson	50@81 c	Valentia, ₱ lb	13 c
Gunpowder	50@81 c	Layer raisins	2½@3 c
Imperial	50@81 c	Prunes	10@12½ c
Japan	50@81 c		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The trade in this line continues good, and the advances recently made are fully maintained. We now quote as follows: Canvassed hams ₱ lb, 16c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 12c; breakfast bacon, clear, ₱ lb, 15c; short rib 12½c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 9½c; clear rib sides, 10½c; short rib sides, do, 11¼c; clear sides, do, 11¾c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $20 00; prime leaf lard, in tes, ₱ lb, 12½c; refined, in tes and bbls, 11c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 12c; 10 ₱ bbls, do, 13c; buckets, do, 13¾c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 14c; in 3 ₱ caddies, do, 14½c; in 1 ₱ pails, do, 15¼c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 15¾c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 14½c.

FISH—Trade is rather quiet but prices are steady. Quotations are as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Lake trout	$7 50
No. 1 mess, new	$4 50@5 00	No. 1 do	6 50
No. 1 mess do	25 00	Lake herring	5 50
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	Potomac herring, ₱ box	6 75
No. 1 shore	18 00	Potomac herring, ₱ bbl	17 00
No. 1 bay	17 00	Potomac herring, half bbl	9 00
Extra No. 2	16 00	Potomac shad, bbl	14 00
No. 2 bay	14 00	Potomac shad, half bbl	7 00
New No. 3	10 00	Herring, in spring ₱ box	1 75
Georges codfish, ₱ 100	6 50	S. C., 50 in a box	1 75
Medium do	5 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12½@12½c ₱ gal; in carlots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices nominal.

COUNTRY BACON—Market active and firm; hams 10@11c ₱ lb; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 9@10c, as to quality.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@92c ₱ gal; No. 1 do 85@86c. No. 2, 67@72c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@8c ₱ lb for prime and 6c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

PITTSBURGH RETAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 9, 1874.

Under the influence of the weather the demand for meat, po

CITY MATTERS.

Bankrupt Sale of Dry Goods.

The immense stocks of dry goods, carpets, shawls, silks, linens, etc., offered by N. Whiting & Co., at No. 124 Wood street, at the lowest auction prices, are of superior quality, and well calculated to satisfy all who may be fortunate enough to purchase these goods at such a sacrifice. These sales will continue from day to day until all goods are disposed of. Sales at 10 A. M.; 2 and 7 P. M.

Larceny of Scrap Iron.

Peter Connelly, blacksmith, of Soho, and member of Council from the Fourteenth ward, made information yesterday before the Mayor, charging a young man named William Loud, with the larceny of a lot of scrap iron. At the same time he also made information charging John Dettweiler with receiving the stolen goods. Both defendants were arrested and held to bail to answer at court.

A Child Suddenly Dies.

A little male child of Mrs. Crowder died suddenly at the Union depot on Wednesday night. It was but two months old, and was accompanied by its mother, who was on her way from England to Utah Territory. He had been sick on the vessel from gastric fever, and evidently died from that disease. The coroner held an inquest yesterday and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated. The body was buried at the expense of the county.

Women's Temperance Meeting.

A mass meeting of the friends of temperance was held last evening in front of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Black presided and prayer meeting was first held.

After the prayer meeting Mrs. Van Horn read the exercises of her daughter's graduating address at Mr. Wales French. Mr. William Little closed with an earnest appeal for total abstinence.

A Burglar Caught.

On Monday night last the residence of Mr. David Page at Shady Side was feloniously entered and a lady's gold watch was carried off together with other articles. Information was given to the police and soon after the watch was found at Zugsmith's pawn shop, where it had been left by a man signing himself Robert Evans. A boy in the pawn shop was present on the man and yesterday officer Mossop arrested Evans and locked him up. After seeing the prisoner the pawn-office boy at once identified him. The prisoner gave his name as Louis Rosi and when his writing of this name was compared with that on the pawn-book they appeared to be the same hand. The accused was held for a hearing.

Seriously Hurt.

Barney Churchill, a man employed in helping tear down the First ward school building on Allegheny, was seriously, and it is feared fatally injured yesterday, by the fall of one of the chimneys. He was going to the tool chest for some tools, and although warned that the chimney was about to be thrown down, he went in and had only a few steps to go when he was buried under the fallen mass of bricks and mortar. He was taken out at once and conveyed to Mrs. McCullough's, on Mcdaniel, near by, where Dr. Buchanan was summoned to attend him. It was found that the left side of his head was crushed in, one of his arms broken, and his left knee fractured. After his wounds were dressed he was conveyed to his home to the Twelfth Ward Hospital. The injured man is about forty years of age, and resides with his mother and sister at Wood's Run.

The Custom House Site.

The choice of a site for the new government buildings is again agitating the breasts of a few unfortunates, and nothing final. The selection of a site is still under consideration. The property holders in favor of the Third street site have raised a sum sufficient to pay for the appraisement in excess of $200,000, (the amount authorized by the government to be paid for a site,) and the Sixth avenue advocates have raised a similar sum, showing that the selection need not turn on the question of cost. It is generally believed that the Third street site has been chosen, and that the order for purchase has been delayed for the purpose of bearing a remonstrance from the Sixth avenue people. The great mass of the people, who have no prospective advantages in the location, are wholly indifferent as to the result.

Prohibition in McKeesport.

A correspondent sends us the following:

McKEESPORT, July 8, 1874.

The Prohibitionists held a grand ratification meeting on the Diamond this (Wednesday) evening. The stand was graced with the presence of several of our most respectable ladies. Mrs. George Bayard presided and called the meeting to order. The Rev. Mr. McCready opened the exercises with prayer. The choir sang an appropriate selection.

The President called the Rev. Mr. Whitman, as the delegate to the Prohibitional convention, to give an account of the doings of that body. The Rev. gentleman accordingly mounted the stand and stated that he would not take up too much of the time, but would read a list of the delegates that the Convention thought fit to present for the suffrages of the temperance people, and make a brief statement of the qualities which will cost when completed about sixty thousand dollars. The faculty of the institution consists of A. S. Reid, D.D., President; Prof. Jona Jones, Principal; Misses Geddings and Plummer, assistants. Prof. J. F. Rush has been elected as an additional Professor, and will enter upon his work at the beginning of the next term.

W.

Suspension of George H. Anderson.

We regret to state that the Hon. George H. Anderson, for many years engaged in the leather business, and one of our most highly esteemed and deserving citizens, has been obliged to suspend in consequence of losses incurred by indorsing for friends who have become heavily involved. Messrs. Strawn & Co., George Schoyd and John Mitchell, three of the largest tanning houses in Fayette county, have failed, and have unfortunately taken Senator Anderson down with them, as he is on their paper to the amount of $70,000. These three firms have all been regarded as strong, but the "pressure" has been too great for them. Strawn & Co. have gone into involuntary bankruptcy, but Mr. Nichol's suspension may be only temporary, as he has valuable property in Connellsville, and elsewhere. Mr. Anderson, out of the unfortunate indorsements, is perfectly able to take care of himself, and make good every dollar he owes; but he may be compelled, under the circumstances, to go into voluntary bankruptcy. This will depend upon the action of his creditors, who will soon be called together to consider the question of an amicable settlement. The Shoe and Leather Bank, of which Senator Anderson was President until a day or two ago, held the paper of the Fayette county banks to the amount of $25,000, but it will not lose a dollar by the failures, as the notes are amply secured. Senator Anderson has the sympathy of the entire community, since he has sacrificed his own interests in an unselfish effort to help others.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Lang, charged with adultery on oath of Mrs. Toussing, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Matthew Erickson and J. J. Curtis, charged with entering the Central Hotel with intent to commit a felony, returned a verdict of guilty.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. J. H. Landis, charged with false pretenses, is on trial.

EDWARD T. HALL of Titusville, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, in the United States District Court.

CITY FINANCES.

LOST WATER BONDS AGAIN.

SURETIES WANT AN EXTENSION.

The Finance Committee Decline to Accede—The $5,000 Attorney Fees—Other Business.

A meeting of the Pittsburgh Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. John R. McCune in the chair, when the following business was transacted.

The ordinance referred from councils requiring that all bonds shall have attached thereto an affidavit stating that the bondsmen are worth the penal sum, was taken up. The ordinance was approved after a verbal amendment requiring the affidavits to be made by one or more of the sureties.

A petition from George Peebles asking relief from assessment on Penn avenue was referred back to councils with a negative recommendation.

The petition of John Lindsay for correction of clerical error in tax of 1873 was referred to the assessor in conjunction with the Controller with power to act.

Some $21 of old city scrip of 1873 received from Illinois was presented for redemption and a warrant was ordered therefor.

A communication from the Secretary of the Board of Revision, Mr. Phelps, setting forth that appropriation No. 54 is exhausted and there yet remains $6,162 50 due members of the Board, and asking that some arrangement be made to pay the same. The communication was received and action postponed.

The following communication from Superintendent Atkinson was read by the Chairman:

To the Water Committee:

GENTLEMEN: On Sunday, the 28th ult., the new fifteen inch main on Fifth avenue was connected with the Allegheny Pumping Station and down Dinwiddie street, thereby getting a direct communication with the Bedford avenue street reservoir. During the time the water was turned on by means of this main (fifteen-inch), and an increased supply is now being furnished to a large portion of our citizens, who heretofore have had but a meager amount, furnished them since pumping through this enlarged main. We find that the increased water has largely increased during Sunday, the 28th, from the time the water was let on, as before stated, until evening the pressure was fifteen pounds, or about thirteen inches. We were then running but one engine (the Lower), as the connection of this increased supply, we found that, in order to keep up a full supply, we would have to run both engines. Accordingly that same evening, both of the engines were started and kept running during the night. By morning we had the depth of water we had under in the basin had increased but slightly; not so much as was made by one engine alone, before this fifteen inch main was connected with the basins, since which both engines have been running day and night, at an increased speed; by this means we have been able, so far, to keep up the supply. We have also been able to add several inches during the day time, and gain about the same during the night. The depth of water had come to the conclusion to lay before you a full statement of the matter, which I did at your last meeting, but I thought it best to wait a few days, before I did so, which I did at your meeting on Tuesday last. The only change in the above report is that we have now been able, so far, to keep up the supply. We have added several inches during the day time, and gain about the same during the night. The depth of water has come to the conclusion to lay before you a full statement of the matter, which I did at your last meeting, but I thought it best to wait a few days, before I did so, which I did at your meeting on Tuesday last. The only change in the above report is that we have now been able, so far, to keep up the supply. We have added several inches during the day time, and gain about the same during the night. The depth of water has increased but slightly; not so much as was made by one engine alone, before this fifteen inch main was connected with the basins, since which both engines have been running day and night, at an increased speed; by this means we have been able, so far, to keep up the supply. We have also been able to add